FARKHADI, R.R., dotsent; IBRAGIMOVA, A.A.

Clinical and morphological parallels in tuberculous gonitis. Probl.tub. no.7:102-103 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy imeni V.I Lenina (glavnyy vrach - dotsent R.R.Farkhadi), Samarkand. (KNEE-TUBERCULOSIS)

FARKHADI, R.R., dotsent; IBRAGIMOVA, A.A. Some comparative data on the dynamics of dystrophic processes in surgical and conservative treatment of tuberculosis of the hip joint. Probl. tub. 42 no.11:25-28 *64. (MIRA 18:8) 1. Samarkandskaya kostnotuberkuleznaya bol'nitsa imeni V.I.Lenina.

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051832(

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

IBRAGINOVA, A.G., assistent

Case of successful diet therapy for adiposis in the ItsenkoCushing syndrome. Max.med.shur. 40 no.1:72-73 Ja-F 59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Is knfedry fakul tetskoy terapii (mav. - prof.Z.I.Malkin)

Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CUSHING SYNDROME) (DIET IN DISEASE)

First All-Russian Conference of Health Resort Specialists and
Physical Therapists. Eas.med.zhur. 40 no.3:108-110 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

(PHYSICAL THERAPY--CONGRESSES)

Session of the State Research Institute of Eurortology and Physiotherapy of the Ministry of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. Las.med.zhur.
40 no.6:115-116. H-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(ARTERIOSOLEROSIS) (RADON-THERAPEUTIC USE)

IBRACIMOVA, A.G., dotsent

Use of the determination of 17-ketosteroids in patients with rheumatic fever and rheumatoid polyarthritis in over-all treatment. Kaz.med. zhur. no.5:8-10 S-0 *60. (HIRA 13:11)

l. Iz kafedry fakul*tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. Z.I.Malkin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(STEROIDS)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)
(ARTHRITIS)

IRRAGIMOVA, A.G. (Kazan')

Second All-Russian Conference of Health Resort Specialists and Physiotherapists (April 17-21, 1961 in Krasnodar). Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:83-84 N-D 161. (MIRA 15:2) (THERAPEUTICS, PHYSIOLOGICAL CONGRESSES)

IBRAGIMOVA, A.G.

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in rheumatic fever and other types of collagen diseases. Kaz. med. zhur. 4: 5-7 Jl-Ag 63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra fakulitetskoy terapii (sav. - prof. Z.I.Malkin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MOROZOV, V.G., kand. med. nauk; IBRAGIMOVA, A.G., dotsent

Dynamics of 17-ketosteroids in various types of anesthesia and surgical interventions. Probl. endokr. gormonoter. 9 no.4:57-59 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.M.Shubin) i fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. Z.I.Malkin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LERAGIMOVA, A.G.

Effect of ultraviolet rays on the parasympathetic innervation of the heart. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:185-186
164. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.N.Volkova) 1 kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. Z.I.Malkin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

IBRAGIMOVA, A.G.

Study of the adrenal function by determining 17-oxycorticosteriods, 17-ketosteroids and adrenalinelike substances in infectious nonspecific (rheumatoid) arthritis. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:433-434 '64.

Dynamics of 17-oxycorticosteroids and adrenalinelike substances in rheumatic endocarditis in the stage of decempensation (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra fakulitetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. Z.I.Malkin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

REZNIK, A.Ye., dotsent; BAYTKRYAKOVA, N.R., assistent; ODELEVSKAYA, N.N., assistent; FHDORENKO, P.N., assistent; DAVYDOV, V.Ya., assistent; YENALHYEVA, D.Sh., ordinator; GRUNIS, L.P., ordinator; RAFIKOVA, K.A., ordinator; IBRAGINOVA, A.M.

Clinical features of the influenza outbreak in Kasan in October 1957. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.1:34-37 Ja-F 59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.Ye. Reznik) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (KAZAN--IMPLUENZA)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Digestion.

T-7

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31838

Author

: Toragimoya, B.I.

Inst Title Total De

: Interconnection of Blood Chlorides and Acidity of Gastric

Juice with Gastritis and Ulcerous Illness of the Stomach.

Orig Pub

: Sb. tr. Azerb. med. in-ta, 1956, vyr. 2, 48-52.

Abstract

In patients with ulcorous illness who were fasting, and in patients with gastritis, the chlorides of the blood serum and acidity of the stomach juice were determined simultaneously at each of 30 minutes after a test caffeine breakfast. Increased acidity of the stomach juice was observed both during normal content of chlorides in the blood and during lower content. No simple connection between acidity of the stomach juice and quantity of chlo-

rides in the blood was found.

Card 1/1

IBRACIMOVA, B. I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000

"Case of Thrombosis of the Upper Surface of a Vein," Sov. Med., No.3, 1949.

Faculty Therapeutic Clinic, Ajzerbaydzhan Med. Inst.

IBRAGIMOVA, B. M., ISMAYLOVA, R. S., SHAMAILOVA, O. D.

"Contributions to the Petrography of the Oligocene - Miocene Deposits of the Caspian Littoral," p. 118.

Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institute po dobyche nefti.

Voprosy geologii, geofiziki i geokhimii (Problems in Geology, Geophysics and Geochemistry) Baku, Aznefteizdat, 1956, 346p. 665 copies. (Its: Trudy, vyp. 4)

DAIDBEKOVA, E.A.; IBRAGIMOVA, B.M.

Hydrotroilite in deposits of the akshagyl stage in the Kura Lowland.

Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.3:678-680 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Azerbayzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut po dobyzhe nefti. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.

(Kura Lowland-Hydrotroilite)

POKIDIN, A.K.; IBRACIMDVA, B.M.; BABAYEVA, R.S.

Mineralogical characteristics of clays of the Akchagyl stage in the Kura Lowland. Trudy AzNII DN no.10:149-155 *160. (MIRA 14:4)

(Kura Lowland—Clay)

IBRAGIMOVA, B.M.; ISMAYLOVA, R.S.; SHAMAILOVA, O.D.

Petrography of Oligocene-Miocene sediments in the Caspian Sea region. Trudy Agnii DN no.4:118-130 '56. (MIRA 14:4) (Caspian Sea region—Petrology)

DAIDBEKOVA, E.A.; BABAYEVA, R.S.; GRIGOR'YANTS, Z.G.; KURBANOVA, F.M.;

IBRAGIMOVA, B.M.; SHAMAILOVA, O.D.

Gramulometric types of rocks and allothigene minerals. Trudy

GIN no.115:29-67 *65.

(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000518320

SOV/126-6-5-40/43

AUTHORS: Ibragimova, D.M., and Moiseyev, A. I.

TITLE: An Internal Friction Peak Observed in the Testing of Deformed Aluminium (Pik vnutrennego treniya, nablyudayemyy pri ispytanii deformirovannogo alyuminiya)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 5, pp 952-953 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A peak in the region of 300°C (at 0.8 c/s frequency) was observed in the curve representing the temperature dependence of the internal friction in polycrystalline aluminium of 99.991% purity. It was first reported by Ke (Ref 1) and later combined by Ke (Refs 2-6) and by other authors (Refs 7-12). Ke ascribed the observed peak to relaxation of streams at grain boundaries. He assumed that the grain boundaries (arcrystallite regions) have viscous properties, i.e. the crystalline structure in the intercrystallite regions is defective. The present authors point out that deformed metals have a large number of points of localisation of plastic deformation. Viscous properties of the points of localisation of deformation should also affect the

Card1/3 temperature dependence of the internal friction. Because

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SOV/125-5-5-40/43

An Internal Friction Peak Observed in the Testing of Deformed Aluminium

of the difference in the scales of the defects at the points of localisation of deformation and in the intercrystalline regions, the internal friction peaks, due to these two types if leffects, should appear at different temperatures. He would' these ideas, the authors tested 99.0% classical, compression-deformed by 80% by rolling and or wing down to 1 mm dia. without intermediate annealing. Severally were placed in a furnace previously heated to 2000 and the internal friction was neasured by really of a torsion pendulum (Ref 1). The internal furnace to the furnace of the usual maximum A in the region of 350°C, an addition to the usual maximum A in the region of 500°C. Curve 2 of Fig.1 was obtained on aluminium samples which were deformed by 80% and then annealed for four hours at 600°C. Curve 2 has only one maximum A, which is due to relaxation of stresses in the grain boundaries. The authors suggest that the

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SOV/126-6-5-40/43

An Internal Friction Peak Observed in the Testing of Deformed Aluminium

maximum B in curve 1 is due to relaxation of stresses at the points of localisation of plastic deformation. Tests of deformed aluminium (Ref 11) with temperature increasing show that the peak due to relaxation of stresses at the grain boundaries increases in magnitude but the second peak near 500°C does not appear at all. This is due to recrystallisation of the samples which occurs in the process of measurement itself, as the temperature is increased first to 300°C There are 1 figure and 12 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 6 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics, Ac. Sc. USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 3/7/3/2909/000/75/0906000513R0005

AUTHORS: Arkharov, V.I., Borisov, B.S. and Ibragimova, D.M.
TITLE: Gaseous corrosion and embrittlement of technical-grade

nickel
PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 2, 1963, 72 - 76

TEXT: Tubes made from technical-grade nickel by a process entailing frequent heating of the metal in a gas-filled furnace often show a tendency to cracking. The object of the present often show a tendency to cracking. The object of the present investigation was to establish the cause of this fault. The investigation was to establish the cause of this fault. The investigation was to establish the cause of this fault. The investigation was to establish the cause of this fault. The investigation of specimens of technical-grade nickel and high-purity nickel ation of specimens of technical-grade nickel and high-purity nickel ation of specimens of silicon, magnesium, iron, zinc or copper, with small additions of silicon, magnesium, iron, zinc or copper, with small additions of silicon, magnesium of nonmetallic phase argon/SO, mixture; X-ray diffraction analysis of nonmetallic phase in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internally oxidized layer formed underneath the oxide scale; in an internal oxide scale; in an internal oxide scale; in an internal oxide scale; i

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Gaseous corrosion

S/136/63/000/002/006/006 E193/E383

introduced initially into the metal during smelting as deoxidizing agents, the embrittling : effect of magnesium being more pronounced. 2) No internal oxidation was observed in specimens prepared from pure nickel with up to 0.5% additions of iron, copper or zinc. 3) In the absence of sulphur, the rate of inter- and intragranular internal oxidation was the same. In the presence of sulphur, a low-melting Ni-S eutectic, formed at the grain boundaries seemed to facilitate the grain-boundary diffusion of oxygen : . which aggravated the embrittling effect of internal oxidation to such an extent that individual grains broke off the surface layer. 4) The following measures should eliminate or lessen the risk of embrittlement of nickel: replacing magnesium and silicon by other deoxidizing agents such as zinc; preheating the metal in vacuum or in a neutral atmosphere; ensuring that neither the metal nor the furnace atmosphere are contaminated with sulphur. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

<u>च्यासम्बद्धाः</u>

RATOVSKAYA, A.A.; NIZHUTINA, V.M.; IBRAGIMOVA, P.Sh.

Simultaneous determination of carbon, hydrogen, and sulfur in organic compounds. Khim.sera-i azotorg.soed.sod.v neft.i nefteprod. 3:149-150 160. (MIRA 14:6)

l. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR, Otdel khimii. (Carbon Amlysis) (Sulfur Analysis) (Hydrogen Analysis) (Sulfur organic compounds)

IBRAGINOVA, Kh.I.

Effect of various types of soil cultivation on the development and yield of seed alfalfa. Dokl.AN Us.SSR no.1:39-41 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR S.S.Sadykovym.
(Alfalfa)

IBRAGIMOVA, KH. I., CAND AGR SCI, "EFFECT OF VARIOUS DENSITIES OF PLANT STANDS AND SUPERPHOSPHATE FERTILIZA-TIONS THE BRANCHING SYSTEM, FRUIT-BEARING, AND SEED E." TASHKENT, 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY OF WE AND SEC SPEC ED UZSSR, TASHKENT AGR INST). (KL, 3-61,225).

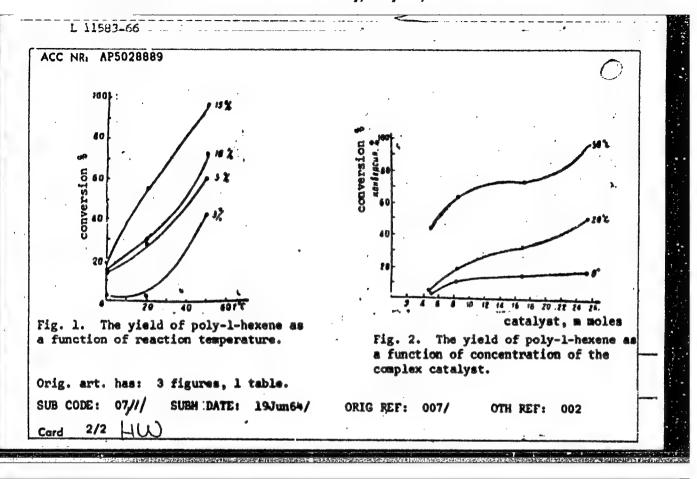
322

IBRABIMOVA, Kh.I.

Effect of different methods of spring tillage on the biology and development of seed alfalfa. Uzb.biol.zhur. no.2:24-30 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR. (ALFALPA)

ACC NR: AP5028889 AUTHOR: Hamedov, i. I.; Ibragimova, L. S.; Mirzakhanov, I. S.; Sadykhzade, S. I. ORG: INKhP AN AzerbSSR TITLE: Polymerization of 1-hexene over a complex catalyst SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. %, 1965, 34-37 TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymerization catalyst, polymerization kinetics, polymer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a function of polymer increased with increases in temperature and the tetrachloride. The yield of polymer increased with increases in temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of polymerization temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of concentration of the complex catalyst is shown in fig. 2. Card 1/2	2019 (1) 55 (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4
ACC NR: AP5028889 AUTHOR: Mamedov, i. I.; Ibragimova, L. S.; Mirzakhanov, I. S.; Sadykhzade, S. I. ORG: INKhP AN AzerbSSR TITLE: Polymerization of 1-hexene over a complex catalyst SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1965, 34-37 TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymerization catalyst, polymerization kinetics, polymer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal pentane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were and the tetrachloride. The yield of polymer increased with increases in temperature and the tetrachloride. The yield of polymer increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of polymerization temperature is shown in fig. 1. The yield of poly-1-hexene as a function of concentration of the complex catalyst is shown in fig. 2.	A L 11583-66 ENT(m)/T/ENP(j) RM
AUTHOR: Mamedov, i. I.; Ibragimova, L. S.; Mirzakhanov, I. S.; Sadykhzade, S. I. ORG: INKhP AN AzerbSSR TITLE: Polymerization of 1-hexene over a complex catalyst SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1965, 34-37 TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymerization catalyst, polymerization kinetics, polymer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 + TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of the connection of the camperature and the tetrachloride. The yield of polymer increased with increases in temperature and the tetrachloride. The yield of polymer increased with increases in temperature and the quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of polymerization temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of polymerization of the complex catalyst is shown in fig. 2.	
TITLE: Polymerization of 1-hexene over a complex catalyst SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. %, 1965, 34-37 TOPIC TACS: polymerization, polymerization catalyst, polymerization kinetics, polymer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst A1(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana	ACC NRI AP5028889
TITLE: Polymerization of 1-hexene over a complex catalyst SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. %, 1965, 34-37 TOPIC TACS: polymerization, polymerization catalyst, polymerization kinetics, polymer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst A1(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tana	Hardon, I. I.; Ibragimova, L. S.; Mirzakhanov, I. S.; Sadykniados,
TITLE: Polymerization of 1-hexene over a complex catalyst SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. %, 1965, 34-37 TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymerization catalyst, polymerization kinetics, polymer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of column, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers as a function of polymer product. The conversion of 1-hexene reduction in the molecular weight of the polymer product. The conversion of 1-hexene to a polymer as a function of polymerization temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of concentration of the complex catalyst is shown in fig. 2.	AUTHOR: Hamedovy
SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1965, 34-37 TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymerization catalyst, polymerization kinetics, polymer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst A1(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of the cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and the tetrachloride. The yield of polymer increased with increases in temperature and the quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of polymerization temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of concentration of the complex catalyst is shown in fig. 2.	ORG: INKhP AN AzerbSSK (5
SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. %, 1965, 34-37 TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymerization catalyst, polymerization kinetics, polymer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane	land of l-hexene over a complex catalyst
mer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst A1(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of A1(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of polymerization temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of concentration of the complex catalyst is shown in fig. 2.	TITLE: Polymerization of a 1965, 34-37
mer, synthetic material ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4, were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of polymerization temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of concentration of the complex catalyst is shown yield of poly-1-hexene as a function of concentration of the complex catalyst is shown in fig. 2.	SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1505,
ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out at atmospheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Normal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tane was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tetrachloride. The yield of polymer increased with increases in temperature and the tetrachloride. The yield of polymer increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of polymerization temperature is shown in fig. 1. The to a polymer as a function of concentration of the complex catalyst is shown in fig. 2.	polymerization catalyst, polymerization kinetics; polymerization
ABSTRACT: A systematic study of polymerization of 1-hexene was carried out the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 + TiCl4. Hormal penpheric pressure 0-50°C with the complex ionic catalyst Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tans was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of Al(C2H5)3 to TiCl4 were 1 and 2. The tans was used as a solvent. The molar ratios of exploration and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers were soluble in n-pentane, toluene, cyclohexane, decane, and carbon product polymers are flected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. An increase in reaction temperature was reflected in a quantity of complex catalyst. The conversion of 1-hexene reduction in the molecular weight of the polymer product. The conversion of 1-hexene reduction in the molecular weight of the polymer product. The conversion of 1-hexene reduction in the molecular weight of the polymer product. The conversion of 1-hexene reduction in the molecular weight of the polymer product. The conversion of 1-hexene reduction	TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymerization
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	vield of poly-1-hexene as a function of concentration of the complex
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KHANLAROVA, A.G.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; GADZHIYEVA, K.G.; NAZIROV, R.K. IBRAGIMOVA, M.A.

Relation between the chemical composition of the binder and the effectiveness of protective zinc coatings for metals in sea water. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no. 6:16-21 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Protective coatings) (Zinc)

WHANLAROVA, A.G.; NEGREYEV, V.F.; GADZHIYEVA, K.G.; IBRAGIMOVA, M.A.

Using protective sine paints for preventing corrosion caused by sea water. Biul.tekh.ekom. inform. no.3:13-16 '61;

(MIRA 14:3)

(Corrosion and anti-corrosives)

320

PA - 3153

PACPROVED FOR RELEASE OTHER DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY OF AUTHOR (Sintez alifatichaskikh dialkilaminoalkogoley iz proizvodnykh ti-TITLE Doklady Akademii Mauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 3, pp 594-597 (U-S.S.R.) A method was worked forthe production of dialkylaminoalechols as-PERIODICAL Received 6/1957 cording to the following scheme ABSTRACT H-Buli CH, HOCH2CH2CH2CH2CH2CH2CH2HH2 CH, MR2 As, However, the coordinates of lithium alkyle might take place both in the sulphur- and in the nitrogen atom (according to the opinion of H.Gilman, Organic Reactions, HIY.-London, 8, 1954, p. 258), the synthesis of one of the aminosloohols obtained by the authors was carried out according to another scheme. It was found that the aminoalcohols

Card 1/2

IBRAGIMOVA, M.B.

Synthesis of some tertiary amines of the thiophene series and their N-oxides. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.5:922-924 My *62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. (Amines)

GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.; IBRAGIMOVA, M.B.; KALINOVSKIY, O.A.

Synthesis of amino sulfides of the thiophene series. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1098-1102 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Thiophene) (Mercapto compounds) (Amino group)

\$10 \$10

KHANLAROVA, A.G.; BAYRAMOVA, I.N.; IBRAGIMOVA, M.A.; ZKAYCHENKO, S.G.

Using lubricants to control corrosion offshore. IEv. vys. ucheb. zav.; meft! i gas 5 no.1:93-97 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Azerbaydshanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.A. Azizbekova i Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy dlya dobychi nefti s morskogo dna.

SHUKHIN, V.A., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel nauki Bashkirskov ASSRI IBRAGIMOVA, M.G., kand. med. nauk

Activity of the Bashkir Scientific Society of Pathoanatomists and Forensic Medical Personnel in 1961-1962. Arkh. pat. 25 no.11:87-88 (MIRA 17:12)

l. Predsedatel' Pravelniya Bashkirskogo nauchnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov i sudebnykh medikov (for Shukhin). 2. Sekretar' Bashkirskogo nauchnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov i sudebnykh medikov (for Ibragimova).

IBRAGIMOVA, M.I.

Simple method of determining the blood coagulation time. Lab. delo 10 no.4:245 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sanatoriy imeni X let Oktyabrya, Kislovodsk.



847 F-M

ARBUZOV, B.A.; ISAYEVA, Z.G.; IBRAGIMOVA, N.D.

Oxidation of \$\alpha^2\$—carene by oxygen in the presence of chromic anhydride. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.4:649-657 Ap 62.

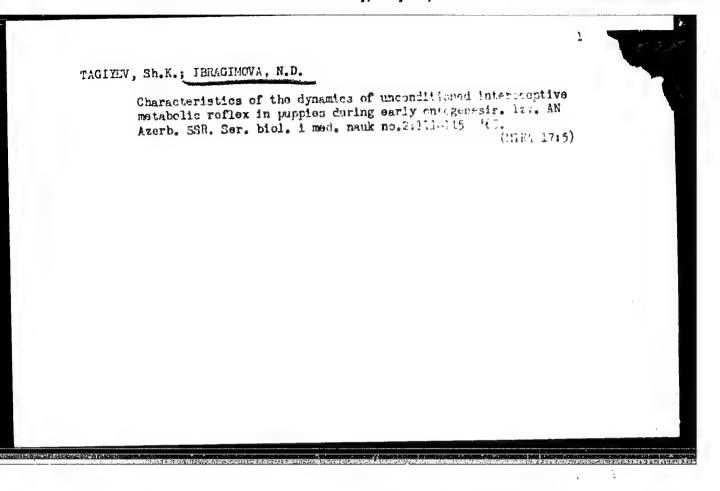
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.M.Butlerova Kazanskogo universiteta im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina.

(Carene) (Chromium oxides)

KARAYEV, A.I.; KADYROV, G.K.; IERAGIMOVA, N.D.; KASUMOVA, T.S.

Effect of short-term strong and prolonged weak stimulations of the reticular formation on the electric activity of the heart. Vop.fiziol. 5:17-37 *62. (MIRA 16:5) (HRAIN) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)



ARBUZOV, B. A.; ZOROASTROVA, V. M.; IBRAGIMOVA, N. D.

Esters of phosphoric acid containing a cyano group. Izv.
AN SSSR Ser Khim no. 4:656-661 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nerchno-issledovatel skiy khimicheskiy institut im. A. M. Butlerova Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ACC NR. AP6032934

SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/66/006/005/0842/0860-

AUTHOR: Ibragimova, N. K. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Stability of certain systems in the presence of resonance

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychialitel noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 842-860

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, second order differential equation, mathematic analysis, mathematics

ABSTRACT: The role of a second-order internal resonance in the problem of the stability of the equilibrium position of a system neutral in the linear approximation is considered. This is an elementary case, where we have exactly three pairs of purely imaginary roots (i.e. $\pm \omega_1$, $\pm \omega_2$, $\pm \omega_3$) giving a second-order internal resonance (i.e. $\omega_1 - \omega_2 - \omega_3 = 0$). It is shown that this resonance may lead to instability, and that the necessary and sufficient condition for preserving to a second approximation the neutrality of the system of differential equations

Card 1/2

UDC: 517.933

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 $\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{t}} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}); \tag{1}$

where $x = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$, $A(x) 2 (A_1(x), \dots, A_n(x))$, is that the determinants D_1 , D_2 , D_3 must all be of the same sign. The three-oscillator system with nonlinear couplings is an important particular case of systems with second-order internal resonance. Further, the necessary and sufficient conditions for the monotonic stability of system (1) in its third-order form are presented; the functions F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , must all be of the same sign. A complete solution of the problem of the stability of system (1) in its third-order form is yet to be accomplished. The author is deeply indebted to A. M. Molchanov for his guidance and statement of the problem. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12, 09/ SUBM DATE: 22Oct65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

card 2/2

"Development and location of the building materials industry of the U.S.S.R." by Sh.L.Rozenfel'd. Reviewed by N.IA.Ibragimova. Stroi.mat. 7 no.6:39 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7) 1. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Gosekonomsoveta SSSR. (Building materials industry) (Rozenfel'd, Sh.L.)

IBRAGINOVA, R.I., dots.

Therapeutic properties of mineral waters of the Dshety-Ogus and Dzhalal-Abad health resorts in Kirgizia. Sov.med. 22 no.1:117-120 Ja 158. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Is Institute torapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.L.Myssnikov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(HEALTH RECETS

Kirghis, Russia, ther. properties of mineral waters (Rus))

IBRAGIMOVA, R.I.; ASTAPOVA, M.Ye.

Functional state of the gall bladder and stomach before and after treatment of cholecystitis using mineral water from well No.14 of Dzhalal-Abad health resort; clinical X-ray observation. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.3:31-35 My-Je *62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry fakul tetskoy terapii (zav. - dotsent R.I. Ibragimova)
i kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - M.Ye. Astapova) Kirgizskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GALL BLADDER—DISEASES) (STOMACH)

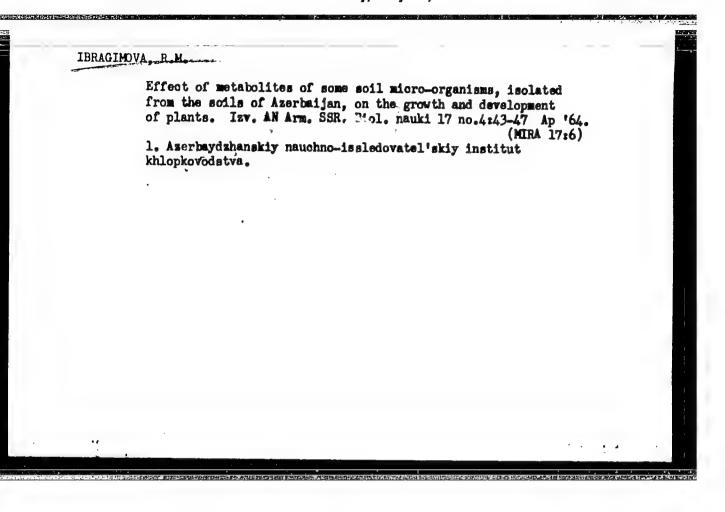
(DZHALAL-ABAD-MINERAL WATERS)

IBRAGINOVA. R.M.

Early diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis in infants under one year of age. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.1:61-65 Ja-F '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Is Sverdlovskoy detskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy rannego vozrasta (glavnyy vrach N.A.Volova)

(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS) (INFARTS--DISEASES)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051832

SOV/124-57-9-10809

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 9, p 139 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ibragimova, S. G.

Love Waves (Volny Lyava) TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Sb. stud. rabot Azerb. industr. in-ta, 1956, Nr 2, pp 27-32

In a semi-infinite medium the propagation velocity of a Love wave ABSTRACT: is less than the propagation velocity of a wave associated with a vor-

tex, whereas in a stratum the former exceeds the latter. It is demon-

strated that Love waves are possible only if the semi-infinite medium

has a greater rigidity in shear than does the stratum. From the résumé

Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051832(APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

TUMIKYAN, G.G.; IBRAGIMOVA, S.G.

Recent seismological prospecting data on the tectonics of the

Recent seismological prospecting data on the tectorities of a gaza 8 (MIRA 17:6) no.4:49-52 Ap *64.

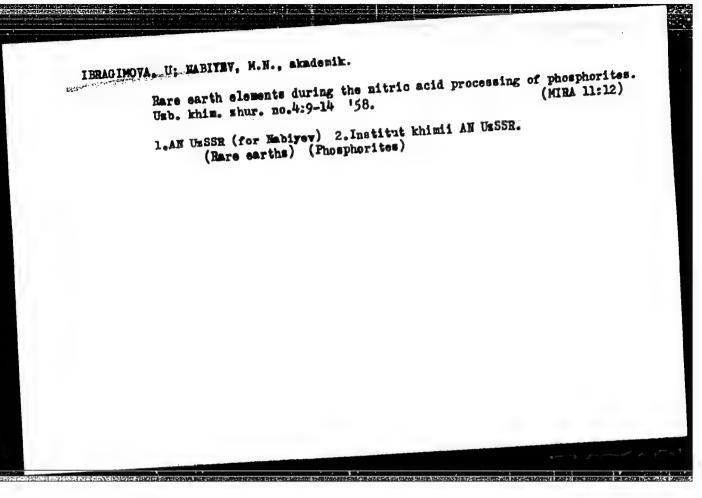
l. Kontora morskoy geofizicheskoy razvedki Gosudarstvennogo ob"yedineniya Azerbaydzhanskoy neftyanoy promyshlennosti i Institut geologii im. Gubkina AN AzSSR.

IBRAOIMOVA, S.I., Cand Med oci -- (diss)

Inebrikting Lagochilus as a new hemostatic, in the otorinolaringological clinic." Stalinabad, 1958,

12 pp (Stalinabad State Med Inst im Abuali Ibn-Sino

Avi Cennal) 200 coules (KL, 29-58, 136)



IBRAGIMOVA, U.I.; MUKIMOVA, E.S.; NABIYEV, M.N., akademik

Hitric acid decomposition of phosphates and potassium
chloride. Usb.khim.shur. no.4:10-17 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut khimii AN UsSSR. 2. AN UsSSR (for Nabiyev).

(Phosphates) (Potassium chloride)

NABIYEV, M.N.; IHRAGIMOVA, U.

Mixed liquid fertilizers obtained by the nitric acid treatment of phosphates. Usb.khim.shur. 7 no.145-14 '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut khimii AN USSR.

(Fertilizers and manures)

(Phosphates)

IFRAGIMOVA, U.; NABITEV, M.N.

Some physicochemical properties of liquid complex fertilizers obtained by the nitric acid treatment of phosphates. Uzb.khim.zhur. 8 ro.2:18-25 '64.

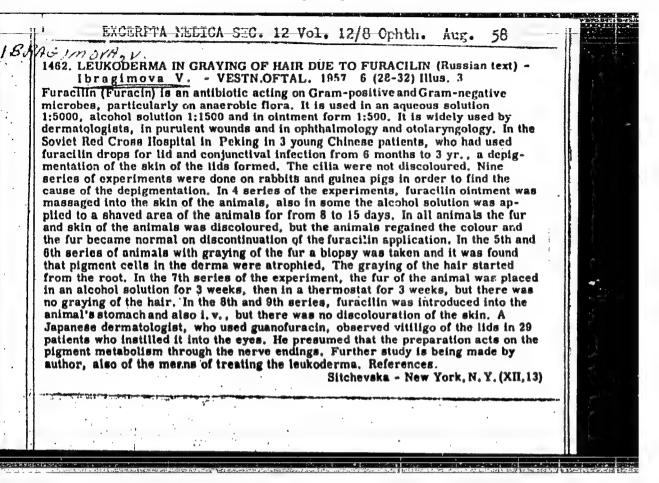
1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.

NABIYEV, M.N., akademik; IBRAGIMOVA, U.I.; IL'YASOV, A.I.; RUBO, V.M.;
NOVIKOVA, F.V.; GLAGOLEV, Ye.D.; GLAGOLEVA, A.F.; EYDEL'MAN, A.S.,
red.

[Liquid mixed fertilizers produced by treating phosphates with nitric acid] Zhidkie slozhnye duobreniia na osnove azotnokislotnoi pererabotki fosfatov. Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR, 1965.

(MIPA 18:8)
402 p.

1. AN UzbekSSR (for Nabiyev). 2. Institut khimii AN UzbekSSR (for Ibragimova). 3. Chirchiskiy elektrokhimicheskiy kombinat (for Il'yasov.



IBRAGIMOVA, V.D.

Prenatal cry of the fetus (vagitus uterinus). Vop.okh.mat.

1 det. 3 no.5188 S-0 '58 (MEA 11:11)

1. Is kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (ispolnyayahoty) obyazannosti sav. - dotsent B.L. Gurtovcy) Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - detsent Z.P. Modzhayev).

(FETUS)

IRAGINOVA, V.D.

Course of pregnancy, labor and the postnatal period in textile workers in Stalinbad. Zdrav. Tadsh. 8 no.1:31-33 '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - dotsent B.L.Gurtovoy) Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali ibni Sino.

ibni Sino.

(STALINABAD—TEXTILE WORKERS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

IBRAGIMOVA, V. D.

Rare case of complete rupture of the symphysis pubis during labor. Zdrav. Tadah. 9 no.2:37 Mr-Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

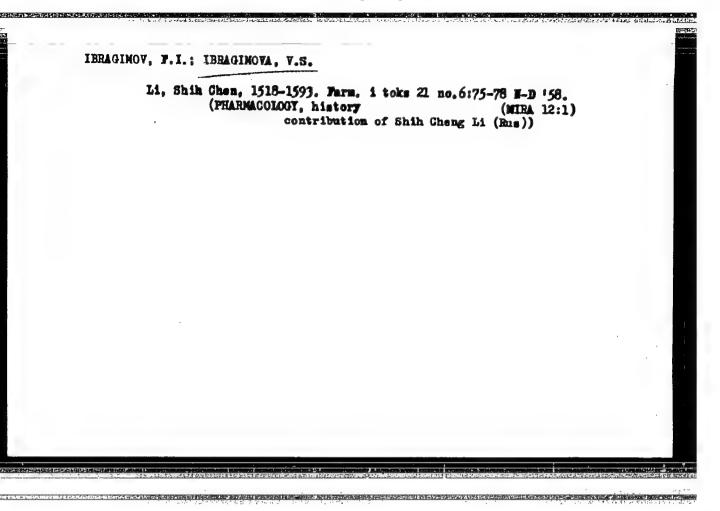
1. Iz 2-y kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - dotsent B. L. Gurtovoy) Dushanbinskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali ibni Sino.

> (LABOR, COMPLICATED) (PUBLC SYMPHYSIS-RUPTURE)

Ghinese national medicine according to materials of the Tenth Gongress of the Society of Medical Workers in China. Sov.med. 21 no.3:69-73 Mr '57. (MEDICING in China, progr.)

IBRAGIMOV. F.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; IBRAGIMOVA, V.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Chinese journel of dermatology. Reviewed by F.I.Ibragimov, V.S.Ibragimova. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.3:53-55 My-Je 157. (MIRA 10:11) (CHIMA--DERMATOLOGY--PERIODICALS)

IBRAGIMOVA, V.S., kand, med. nauk Vitiligo and gray hair caused by furscilin. Vest.oft. 70 no.6: 28-32 N-D 157. (HIRA 11:1) 1. Kozhnoye otdeleniye (zav. - kendidat meditsinskikh nauk F.I. Ibragimov) gospitalya Sovetskogo Krasnogo kresta v g.Pekine (dir. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk F.L. Leont'yev). (FURAN DERIVATIVES, off. nitrofurazone causing leukoderma & gray hair in animals & men) (PIGMENTATION laukoderma & gray hair induced by nitrofurazone in animals & men) (SKIN leukoderma induced by nitrofurazone in animals & man) HAIR gray, induced by nitrofurazone in animals & man)



IERAGIMOVA V.S., kand. med. neuk, SUN TSAY-IUAN' [Sung Ta'ai-yuan], ordinator

Tinea imbricata. Vest. derm. 1 ven. 32 no. 4:69-72 Jl-Ag '58
(MIRA 11:10)

(RINGWORN, manifest.
tinea imbricata (Rus))

IBRAGIMOV, Fatikh Ibragimovich; IBRAGIMOVA, Valentina Semenovna; SHAO YUM-CHZHEN; [Shao Yung-chén] [translator]; CHZHAN CHZHU-KHIN [Chang Chu-héng] [translator]; CHANGERMAN, A.F., prof.farmskognozii, doktor farmstsevt. nauk, red.; MANIKOV, M.Ye., red.; BELICHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Principal medicinals of Chinese medicine] Osnovnye lekaratvennye sredatva kitaiskoi meditsiny. Pod red. A.F.Ganmerman. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 410 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmateevticheskiy institut (for Gemmerman). (CHIMA-BOTAMY, MEDICAL) (CHIMA-MATERIA MEDICA)

IBRAGIMOVA, V.S., kand.med.nauk; LONSHCHAKOV; G.S.

Study of medicinal plants in China. Apt. delo 9 no.3:86-89 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Otdel vostochnoy meditsiny (zav. F.I.Ibragimov) Institute krayevoy eksperimental'noy meditsiny (direktor G.M.Makhkamov) Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.
(CHINA--BOTANY, MEDICAL)

EPSHTEYN, A.A.; AVAZHANSKIY, Yu.S.; IBRAGIMOVA, Ye.M.; PETROV, Yu.S.

Study of an electric wireless communication channel between the well botoom and the surface. Mash. i neft. obor. no.5; 28-33 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Azniiburneft'.

GOLUBEV, A.V.; PAVIOV, A.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: ANAN'YEVA, Yu.G.,
Inborant; IERAGIMOVA, Z.R., Laborant; MAL'KOVA, M.N., Laborant;
KOTKOV., F.R., Laborant, SHIMANOVOKIY, T.S., Laborant; SHOKHIMA,
N.K., Laborant.

Investigating heat currents in soils for some types of the
active surface. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.6166-118 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Moscow Province—Soil temperature)

18KHGIM; ZADE, &

AID P - 2749

Subject

: USSR/Mining

Card 1/1

Pub. 78 - 19/22

Authors

: Ibragim-Zade, B. and Abramyan, A.

Title

Experiment in restoring non-producing and abandoned oil wells by means of drilling a second hole

Periodical

: Neft. khoz., 33, 7, 89-92, J1 1955

Abstract

: Some abandoned wells have been reconditioned for a second recovery by drilling a directed deflected second hole at a certain depth from the old shaft. Such drillings are described.

Institution

None

Submitted

No date

ZEC. APPROXED FOR RELEGASESEEDING day, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000

Clinical contribution to megaloblastic anemia in pregnancy. Med.arh., Sarajevo 14 no.7:67-73 Ja *61.

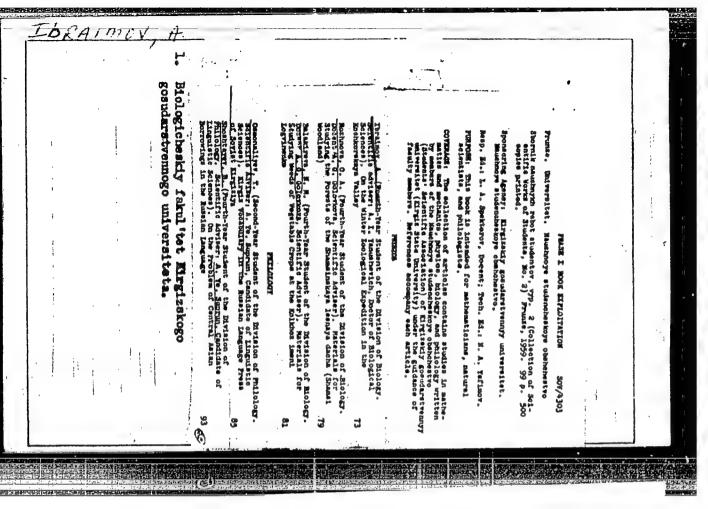
(ANEMIA HYPERCHROMIC in pregn)

320

IBRAHIMPASIC, Ifet, inz.

Oil bath control in the place of drill pipe sticking in the borehole. Nafta Jug 15 no.7/8:195-203 Jl-Ag '64.

1. Naftaplin Enterprise, Zagreb.



AYZIN, B. M.; IBRAINOV, A. I.

Structure of winter burrows of bobacs. Isv. AN Kir. SSR.
Ser. biol. nauk 4. no.1:55-58 *62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. At-Bashinskoye protivochusmoye otdeleniye Ministerstva sdravookhraneniya SSGR.

(At-Bashi Mistriot—Marmots)

Samitov, Yu.Yu.; IBRAIMOV, D.

Study of intermolecular reactions in free redical solutions of 2,2,6,6-tatramethylpentamethylpene nitric oxide by the nuclear magnetic resonance method. Teoret. i eksper. khim. nuclear magnetic resonance method. Teoret. i eksper. khim. (MIRA 18:9) 1 no.3:387-393 My-Je '65.

1. Kasanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.

VYZCO, M.S., prot., otv.red.; ARIPOVA, F.M., kand. tekhn.nank, fed.;

IBRAILOV, M.I., inzh., red.; KUZ'HINOV, M.P., kand. tekhn.

nauk, red.; EUKHAMEDOV, A.M., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.;

RESHETKINA, N.M., kand.geol.-min. nauk, red.;

KHAMUDKHANOV, M.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GAYSINSKAYA,

I.G., red.; KISELEVA, V.N., red.; BAKLITSKAYA, A.V., red.;

SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Power, hydraulic, and mining engineering]Voprosy energetiki, gidrotekhniki i gornogo dela. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UZSSR,1961. 262 p. (MIMA 15:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Otdeleniye tekhni-cheskikh nauk. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Vyzgo).

(Power engineering) (Hydraulic engineering)
(Mining engineering)

Explusing factors affecting the stability of dump piles of operating pits. Isv. AN Us.SSR. Ser. telh. nauk 6 no.5172-78 (MIRA 15:10)

162.

1. Gornyy otdel AN UsSSR.

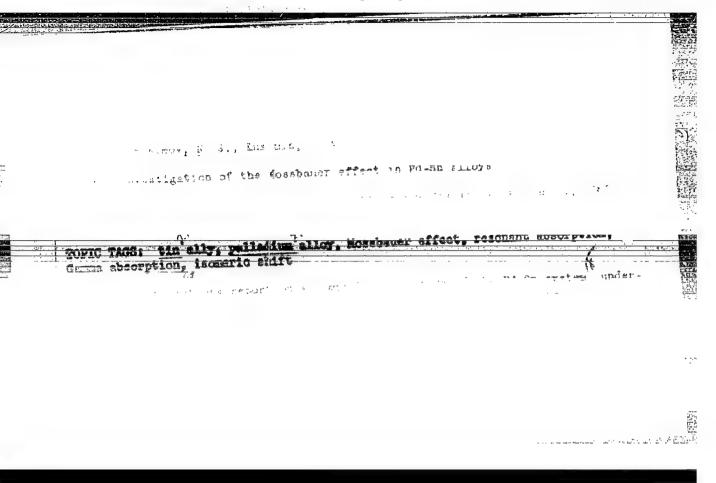
(Mining engineering)

IBRAIMOV, M.I.: LEBEDKOVA, A.A.

Prospects for the mining of refractory materials in the Angren Valley. Ogneupory 28 no.3:112-114 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. AN Umekskoy SSR.
(Angren Valley—Ore deposits) (Refractory materials)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051832



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ACCESSION REL - AP5004380

through the absorber was detected with a scintillation spectrometer with a flat HaI(T1) crystal. The resonance absorption spectra of the Pd-Sn compounds showed no peculiarities and consisted of single lines of different width. A linear dependence was observed for the isometric chemical shifts as functions of the tin concentration. This is attributed to the linear increase in the electron density at the tin nucleus. A value of 1.67 5s-state electrons per atom of white tin is deduced from the results. This number is close to the value obtained by others. "The authors thank G. S. Khdanov and Yu. M. Kagan for a discussion of this work." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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OTHER COL

ZHDANOV, G.S., IBRALMOV, R.S., KUZ MIN, R.N. Missbauer effect used in the study of chemical bonds in metals and alloys, Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no. 10:1660-

(MIRA 18:12) 1672 0 165.

1. Fizioheskiy fakulitet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova. Submitted July 5, 1965.

	SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/65/049/005/1389/1393
AUTHOR: Thraisov, N. S.; Kuz'm	
	Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)
TITLE: The Mossbauer effect in	compounds of the fluorite type (IrSn ₂ and PtSn ₂)
OURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental	noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no.75, 1965,
OPIC TAGS: Mossbauer effect, endance, resonance absorption,	platinum compound, iridium compound, temperature de- Gamma ray absorption, absorption probability
ith V. A. Bryukhanov and N. W. ine and its shape. The purpose iven type of crystal lattice, auer atom, the mass of the atom tSn2 compounds were obtained by equent annealing. The absorber	on of earlier work by one of the authors (Kuz'min, Delyagin, ZhETF v. 46, 137, 1964) on the Mossbauer e of the present investigation was to study, for a the effect of changing the surroundings of the Mossma, and the structure of the d-band. The IrSn ₂ and y melting the components in quartz ampoules and subra were prepared by pressing powders of the components. The resonance absorption of 23.8-kev y
ounds in mixture with beryllium	stigated in the temperature range from 77 to 600K.
ounds in mixture with beryllium	stigated in the temperature range from 77 to 600K.

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ACC NR: AP6000189

The results showed a decrease in the resonance absorption with increasing temperature, similar to that previously observed for Mg_Sn. The probabilities for recoilless resonance absorption of the 7

Absorption probability (f') and width of resonant line (Γ) , extrapolated to zero thickness

[C	ľ		7	
Compound	77° K	290° C	riexp, wa/seq	8, mm/sec)
IrSn; PtSn; Mg;Sn	0,73±0,05 0,76±0,05 0,77±0,08	0,39±0,03 0,43±0,03 0,28±0,03	0,82±0,62 0,76±0.02 0,68±0,91	-0.05±0.02 +0.35±0.02 0.00

quanta and the widths of the absorption lines were determined for both compounds (Table). The results are interpreted on the basis of data concerning the structure and the nature of the chemical bond in these compounds. Tests were also made with IrSn₂-PtSn₂ alloys with 25, 50, and 70 mol. PtSn₂. All three alloys gave single Mossbauer lines. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 HW

IBRADAOV, N.A.; XIM MIN, R.N.

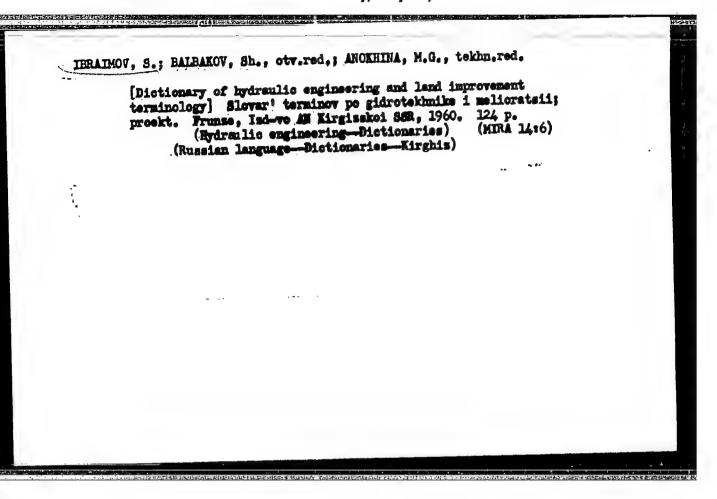
Isomeric chemical shifts in alloys of the with demotals. Dokl., AN SSSR 165 no.3:518-519 N *65. (MJRA 18:11)

1. Maskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted July 22, 1965.

RUDAKOV, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich; IHRAIMOV, Rustem Ibraimovich;
TSAY, Grigoriy Yakovlevich; TIKHONOVA, I., red.;
ABBASOVA, T., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization of ambary hemp growing] Mekhanizatsiia
vozdelyvaniia kenafa. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1963. 37 p.

(MIRA 17:1)



3.75

Ibra'l mou, S.I.

ARTAMONOV, K.F.; IMMAIMOV, S.I.

Experience with channel straightening methods at the Chumysh Dam

Experience with channel straightening methods at the Chumysh Dam

Experience with channel straightening methods at the Chumysh Dam

Experience with channel straightening methods at the Chumysh Dam

Experience with channel straightening methods at the Chumysh Dam

(MIRA 10:12)

(Rivers--Regulation)

320

USSR/General and Systematic Zoology. Insects. Systematics and P Founistics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1959, No 11465

: Narzikulov M.N., Ibraimova K. : Inst. of Zoology and Parasitology, AS KirgSSR. Author

: New Species of Aphids in Central Asia. Inst Title

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta zool. i parazitol., AN KirgSSR, 1957, vyp. 6,

189-195

Abstract: Melanoxantherium salicis (L), hitherto considered to be indigenous to the European part of USSR, and Cavariella aquatica Gill. et Br., previously known to be indigenous to North America, were found in Central Asia. Both species live on willows; a description of their forms and biological data are submitted.

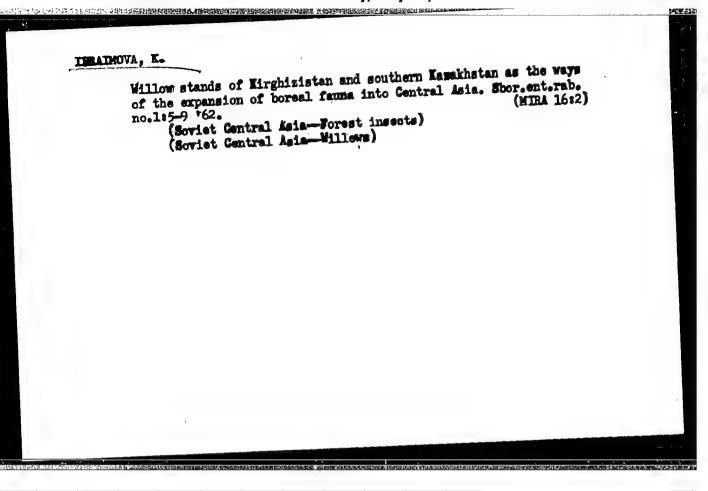
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Materials on insect pests of the willow family in northern Kirghizistan. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.1:195-218 61. (MIRA 14:12)

(KIRTHIZISTAN-INSECTS, INCURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL) (WILLOWS __ DISEASES AND FESTS)



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CIA-RDP86-00513R00051832(

PALIY, V.F., red.; TARVIT-GONTAR', I.A., red.; IERAIMOVA, K., red.;
MARKOV, F.I., red.; PEK, L.V., red.; TARBINSKIT, S.F., red.

[Collection of entomological papers] Sbornik entomologicheskikh rabot. Frunze, Izd-vo "Ilim," 1965. 137 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznoye entomologicheskoye obshchestvo. Kirgizskoye otdeleniye.

PROTSENKO, A.I., otv. red.; PALIY, V.F., red.; TARVIT-GONTAR*, I.A., red.; IERAIMOVA, K., red.; TARBINSKIY, S.P., red.; PEK, L.V., red.; MARKOV, F.I., red.

[Entomological studies in Kirghizia] Entomologicheskie issledovaniia v Kirgisii. Frunze, "Ilim", 1965. 120 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgisskoy SSR, Frunze.

PALIY, Valentin Feodos'yevich; IHRAIMOVA, Kul'bara Ibraimovna; TOKOBAYEV, Marat Moldogaziyevich

[Insects: their life and importance] Kurt-kumurskalar-dyn turmushu shana alardyn maunisi. Frunze, Ilim basmasy, 1965. 76 p. [In Kirghiz] (MIRA 18:12)

MAMEDOV, T.I.; IERAGIMOVA, L.S.; MIRZAKHANOV, I.S.; SADYKHZADE, S.I.

Polymerization of 1-herene in the presence of a complex catalyst.
Amerb.khim.shur. no.4134-37 165. (MIRA 18:12)

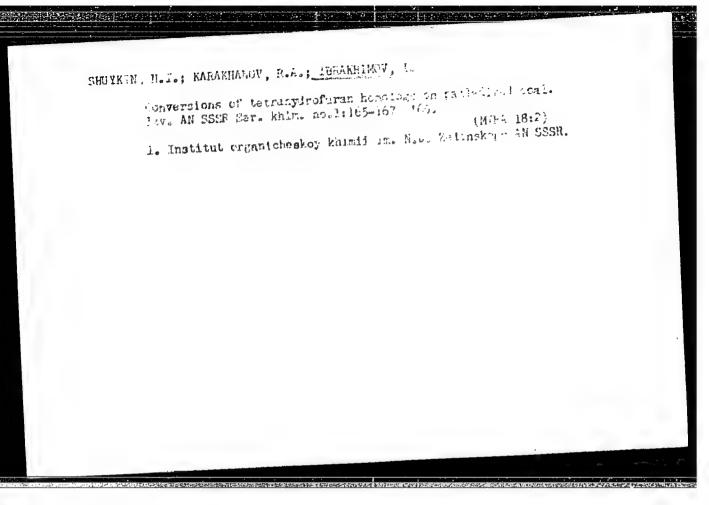
1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR. Submitted
June 19, 1964.

GIUKHOVTSEV, V.G.; SHUYKIN, N.1.; ZAKHAROVA, S.V.; KARAKHANOV, R.A.;
IBRAKHIMOV, I.

Synthesis of aldehydo alcohols and ketols of the furan series.
Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 4:869-872 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shuykin).

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SHUYEIN, N.I.; EARAKHANOV, R.4.; IBRAKHINOV, 1.1.; KOMINCAE VA, U.L.

Synthesis and t-ansformations of 2-methyl-2-alkyl-2,5-ditydrofurans.

Izv.AN SCCR. Ser.khim. nc.1:122-125 '66. (MIRA 19:11)

1. Institut organichaskoy khimii im. H.D.Zelinskogo AN SCSR. Submitted August 26, 1963.

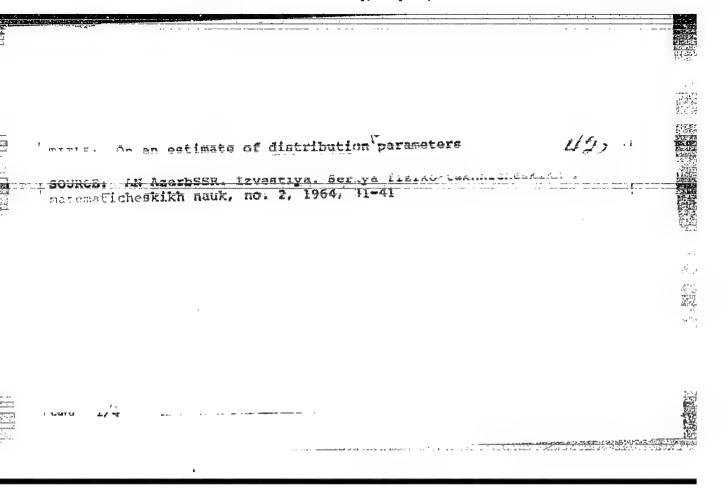
SHUYKIN, N.I.; KARAKHANOV, R.A.; GLUKHOVTSEV, V.G.; IBRAKHIMOV, I.i.

Transformations of furyl- and tetrahydro-3-furylalkanols on active carbon. Izv.AN SSER. Ser.khim. no.1:182-184 '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSER.
Submitted June 2, 1965.

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for all the values of the parameter α , then the equation for finding

			a
	[↑] . 		
meter having beer	considered by the author rimenentye, v. VII, No. 1.	earlier (in Teroiya	-
veroyatnostey 1 p	rimeneniye, v. VII, No. 1.	1962). Certain theo	reas
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are proved in the course of the exposition. "In conclusion, I thank Professor A. V. Skorokhod for guidance of this work." Orig. art.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000518320

IBRAMKHALILOV, I.Sh.

Some methods for the evaluation of parameters. Dokl. AN Azerb. (MIRA 17.7)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom AN Ukrainskoy SSR Yu.Mitropol'skim.